FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031357 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on Cuba's national day]

[Text] Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the heroic Cuban people most cordial greetings on the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The victory of the Cuban revolution was a remarkable event which opened a new page in the history of the Cuban people. Despite the economic blockade, the constant threats and aggressive actions of American imperialism, fraternal Cuba achieved remarkable successes in constructing a new society, increasing the well-being of its people, and strengthening its defense and independence. We rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at this comprehensive progress reached by the consistent and selfless work of the Cuban working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, and in close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

With its consistent anti-imperialist policy and active internationalism, socialist Cuba occupies a worthy place in the front ranks of the struggle to protect peace and security in the world.

We highly value our comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and which serve the interests of the two peoples and strengthen peace, democracy, socialism, and the unity of the socialist community. The BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further support Cuba and its just cause and will do everything possible to strengthen friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and our people.

On this festive day for the Republic of Cuba, we wish you, Dear Comrade Castro and the Communists and working people of the Island of Freedom new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people and for the further progress and prosperity of fraternal Cuba.

YORDANOV, VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV MEET U.S. CHILDREN

AU031824 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 3 (BTA) -- Visiting Bulgaria are children from the U.S. representing the movement "Children -- Teachers of Peace", led by the head of the "Round Table" Foundation Ms (Patricia Montandan).

Today they were received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chiarman of the Committee for Culture. On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, he extended most cordial greetings and success wishes.

Recalling the memorable words of Mr Todor Zhivkov that the issue of peace is a fateful question concerning the life of all people, the very existence of our civilization, the crowning achievement of creation, man, Mr Georgi Yordanov pointed out that the Government of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people make purposeful constructive efforts towards the strengthening of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Attending the meeting were Prof. Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and director general of the "Banner of Peace" Center.

The young envoys of the movement, set up in the U.S. in 1982, seek to contribute to building peace and understanding among the peoples. During their journeys to various countries they meet with state, government and public functionaries, as well as with their coevals, to impart the earnest desire of American kids to live in a peaceful world.

At the meeting in the "Banner of Peace" Center, which is their host, the American children were briefed on the objectives and tasks of the international movement and of the forthcoming international children's assembly "Banner of Peace - Sofia '85". The possibilities were considered for cooperation between the movement "Children -- Teachers of Peace" and the "Banner of Peace" Center.

ARMY GENERAL DZHUROV'S NEW YEAR ORDER OF THE DAY

AU031343 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Dec 84 p 1

[New Year Order of the Day of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers; comrade officers, generals, and admirals; comrade workers, employees, technicians, engineers of the military enterprises and organizations, and soldiers of the reserve forces:

1984, in which our people marked the 40th anniversaries of the Bulgarian socialist revolution and the foundation of the Bulgarian People's Army, is behind us.

During 1984 the working people of our motherland achieved new and even greater successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference. The economic and defensive power of the country increased. The well-being of our people improved. The socialist way of life continued to ever increasingly assert and protect itself. The moral-political unity of the people also strengthened.

1984 was also successful for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Higher successes in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline, and in increasing the combat readiness of the troops to a qualitatively new level were achieved. The number of excellent soldiers, as well as excellent units and class specialists, increased. New working successes have been achieved by the collectives of the military plants and construction units.

The comprehensive power and influence of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community increased ever more in 1984. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and all socialist countries and members of the Warsaw Pact are doing everything possible to reliably guarantee the defense of the socialist achievements, remove the danger of war, and protect peace on our planet. The decisions adopted by the recent meetings of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers and the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact are proof of this.

At the same time, the aggressive imperialist circles in the United States and NATO with their senseless actions are pushing mankind toward a thermonuclear war. The unprecedented arms race encouraged by them, the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles, and U.S. plans to militarize space represent a serious threat to peace and modern civilization.

Together with our entire people, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are greeting the new year 1985 united and closely rallied around the BCP's April policy. The soldiers and commanders are following vigilantly the international situation, which has been exacerbated by imperialism, and are always ready to implement their patriotic and international duty in a uniform combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army.

We are entering 1985, the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, when we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and the defeat of Japanese militarism, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the 100th anniversary of the unification of Bulgaria. The grand instructions of our leading party on the further, comprehensive progress of the motherland and the remarkable anniversaries inspire us to achieve new successes in labor and in constructing the mature socialist society in our dear fatherland.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, workers, employees, and soldiers of the reserve forces, I most cordially great you on the new year 1985! I wish you and your families good health, personal happiness, and new success in your highly noble work for increasing the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

In connection with the coming year of 1985 I order that.

On 1 January 1985 at 00:00 local time, in our capital Sofia and the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna, 21 artillery salvos are to be fired and festive illuminations are to be conducted.

Have a happy 1985!

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

AGRICULTURAL DAILY ON PAST, FUTURE ACHIEVEMENTS

AU031826 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 3 (BTA) -- Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the national agroindustrial union, writes today in KOOPERATIVNO SELO on the tasks of Bulgaria's agriculture in 1985.

The author points out that the results of the past four years of the eighth 5-year period are positive. In spite of the natural calamities which occurred during some of the years, this branch of the economy continues to develop steadily. The best results have been achieved in the main strategic fields -- grain production and livestock breeding. The annual yield of grain per capita of the population is now more than one ton. The state purchase of meat, grapes, apples, tomatoes, sunflower, etc. has increased considerably. In comparison with 1980, the grain output in 1984 has increased by 21 percent, the milk yield by 18 percent and the amount of eggs by 11 percent. And again in comparison with 1980 the state purchase of sunflower has increased by 24.9 percent and of apples by 30.4 percent.

The plan for 1985 provides for a new increase in the total farm output -- by 3.5 percent in comparison with the planned total for 1984 and by 11.2 percent in comparison with 1980 -- and the food industry output is to increase by 3.5 and 14.9 percent respectively. In comparison with 1980 the net output is to increase by 38.3 percent and productivity of social labour by 46.8 percent.

The 1985 plan aims at guaranteeing the complete implementation of the 5 year plan by compensating a certain lagging behind according to some indices, mainly due to the extremely adverse climate conditions in 1983. The indices set in the plan are realistic and feasible, Mr. Alexsandur Petkov points out.

The article stresses that the realization of the tasks that have been set will be based on the construction and perfection of a principally new system of agriculture which is to the highest degree adaptable to the climatic conditions in the country. Bulgaria's agriculture has varieties and hybrids of high potentials which can give optimum results when the soil and other conditions in each of the agro-ecological regions are taken into account. Along with the construction of new and the most efficient use of the existing irrigation areas, special attention will be devoted to the maximum preservation of the productive moisture in the soil. This problem, aggravated by the almost annual dry spells, must be considered in all agricultural activities such as soil tilling, crop rotation, crop structure, variety composition, companion cropping and the technology of production. More new and vanguard technologies will be introduced both in agriculture and in the food industry.

The intensification of livestock breeding, which over the last years marked steady rates of productivity growth, will continue. With this end in view the production of fooder and the feeding of the animals will be optimized, the genetic potential will be raised and the veterinarian services will be improved as well as the techno-material basis and the technologies of livestock breeding.

The implementation of the programme adopted for the development and modernization of the food industry will continue with the accelerated introduction of basically new vanguard technologies and by establishing an efficient structure of production. An important trend in this directionwill be the constructionof small and medium-sized enterprises for the production of highly efficient foodstuffs.

By way of conclusion Mr. Aleksandur Petkov dwells on the ever more wide introduction of piecework, based mainly on the new brigade organisation of labour. Through it, the author points out, conditions will be created for the deepening of specialization of labour in the small work forces and of the separate workers and opportunities will be established for the use of the labour force in the settlement systems.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SOFIA DIPLOMATS RECEPTION

AU021905 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, met with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited here on the occasion of the beginning of the New Year.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps Mr Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovakia's ambassador, delivered warmest greetings and paid respect to the president of the State Council, as well as best wishes for further greater successes in Bulgaria's economic and cultural development in the new year 1985.

On behalf of the state leadership Mr Todor Zhivkov wished the diplomats health, good spirits, successes and prosperity and progress and welfare to their peoples.

He assessed the year 1984 as extremely fruitful for the Bulgarian workers: The socio-economic development programme is fulfilled in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th BCP Congress. Thanks to it, all premises have been created now for a successful start in 1985 and for the overall fulfillment of the plan for the eighth 5-year period. The achievements of Bulgaria over the last 40 years are a remarkable manifestation of the successes of real socialism in the world.

Let us wish, in the first place, a peaceful year 1985, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. This is the striving of all peoples of the world. He emphasized that the new year will be remembered by the generations with three big events -- the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, 40 years of founding the United Nations organizations and the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki. The main thing in our view, the State Council president stressed, is that everybody becomes aware of the existence of such realities in our world which cannot be changed. Any attempt at changing these realities which arose after World War II can turn out disastrous. The 40th anniversary of the United Nations organization should make us understand much deeper and become aware of the importance of the United Nations -- united in the name of peace, security and cooperation. And the tenth anniversary of the Final Act of Helsinki reminds us once again that it is only when political wisdom and realism are shown can the principle of peaceful co-existence triumph and conditions for peaceful and creative work be created. May the anniversary of the Final Act of Helsinki, the State Council president stressed, become a turning point in the development of international relations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that the nuclear war can be averted, that peace can be saved. One ray of hope, he said, is the forthcoming Geneva meeting of Mr Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of foreign affairs, and Mr George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. "I wish success to the meeting," he said.

BRIEFS

POPULATION DATA -- Sofia -- At present Bulgaria's population numbers 8,972,000 people. Natality has continued at last year's rate of 13.7 per one thousand, while the mortality rate has dropped one point to 11.3 per one thousand, which means that natural population growth has reached 2.4 per one thousand, or a total of 21,533 for the country. If the present average population growth is maintained, we can expect the nine millionth Bulgarian baby in 1986. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 31 Dec 84 AU]

ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE DISCUSSED -- On 25 December the Interdepartmental Council on Coordination and Methodical Management of Prevention Activity at the Chief Prosecutor's Office held a meeting. Prevention activity and implementing measures in the struggle against bribes and other forms of corruption were discussed. A decision was adopted on overcoming the weaknesses and further improving the prevention activities of the justice organs. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 84 AU]

STROUGAL, USSR'S VORONIN DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD031519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Prague today Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. In their conversation they discussed a broad range of questions on further development of the national economies of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, as well as intensification of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The two representatives also focused on the results of improving planned management in the national economy and the tasks of deepening economic integration of the CEMA member states.

LEADERS' CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PRK'S CHAN SI

Strougal Telegram

AU030918 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent the Council of Ministers of the PRK a telegram of condolences on the death of Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. In the telegram he states:

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, the CSSR Government, and in my own name to express to you and all Cambodian people the deepest commiseration on the death of Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

The sudden death of Comrade Chan Si, who devoted all his energies to the fight for his fatherland's liberty, its comprehensive reconstruction, and the strengthening of its international authority, is a painful loss for the Cambodian people and fills us with deep sorrow. Comrade Chan Si contributed significantly to consolidating friendship and developing fruitful cooperation between our fraternal countries and peoples. The bright memory of the loyal son of the Cambodian people, Comrade Chan Si, will be vividly remembered forever.

Embassy Visit

LD031646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] A party and government delegation, led by Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, expressed deep sympathy at the death of Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Cambodian Embassy in Czechoslovakia today. Other members of the delegation were: Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; and Leopold Ler, federal finance minister. The members of the delegation conveyed deep sympathy to Chim Nguon, Cambodian ambassador and signed the book of condolences.

Other representatives of Czechoslovakian political and public life and members of the Prague diplomatic corps also came and paid tribute to the memory of Chan Si.

HONECKER, STOPH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CUBA

AU021138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the 26th anniversary of the victory of the revolution on 1 January:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, the day of the liberation of Cuba, we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, and the entire Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

In a historically short time the Cuban people have made exemplary achievements in all fields of social life under the tested leadership of the PCC.

The outstanding results in building the material-technological base of socialism and in reliably protecting the country form a secure basis for the further successful advance of the fraternal Cuban people in close cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

In the struggle for preserving peace, a worldwide coalition of reaspon and realism is necessary to stop the intensive nuclear armament policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which is threatening all of mankind. In this struggle for peace, the trustful fraternal militant alliance between the SED and the PCC, between the governments and peoples of our states, have stood its test and grown in strength. We note with pride and pleasure that on the basis of the friendship treaty of May 1980 bilateral relations have achieved a high level and are further developing universally and continuously.

We resolutely condemn the policy of interference and threats that violate international law and is pursued against the states of Central America by the imperialist forces, who also directly threaten Cuba's security. The GDR will continue to support a peaceful settlement of the problems in this region.

Be assured, Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, that the GDR will also in the future be firmly and resolutely at the side of Cuba and will do everything it can to help ensure that Cuba can continue its successful development in pursuing its sovereign rights and the right of its people to self-determination under peaceful conditions.

We wholeheartedly wish you personally and all the fraternal Cuban people further successes in building socialism and in defending the achievements of the revolution. For 1985, we convey to you at the same time our best wishes for health and creative vigor.

SED CC GREETS PDPA ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

AU021221 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings on the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's founding to all members of the party, and to you personally.

The SED highly respects the PDPA's struggle, which, from the beginning has fought against feudal conditions, supression, and backwardness, while fighting for a new and progressive Afghanistan. The national democratic, anti-feudal, and anti-imperialist reshaping of Afghan society, which was begun with the victory of the April Revolution in 1978, is an expression of the policy of the party which is consistently aimed at implementing the interests of the people.

At the head of all the country's progressive and patriotic forces the PDPA resolutely struggle against all attempts to divert the Afghan people from the development path they have taken by an undeclared war forced on us by foreign reaction.

Under the leadership of the party, the DRA has successfully defended its national sovereignty, strengthened its international esteem, and taken a respected place among the nonaligned states.

The PDPA is celebrating its noteworthy jubilee at a time when the life of the peoples is being threatened to an extreme degree by the danger of nuclear war, which emanates from the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. In securing peace and preventing a nuclear inferno, cooperation of the forces of reason, realism, and good will, actively supported by the foreign political course of the PDPA, further increases in importance.

The SED Central Committee conveys best wishes for further strengthening the party to all PDPA members. In the struggle for peace and security and for a life worthy of human beings, we assure the Afghan people of our fraternal solidarity and wish them creative vigor and success.

STOPH PAYS CONDOLENCE VISIT TO KAMPUCHEAN EMBASSY

LD031647 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and other leading persons paid a condolence visit to the Kampuchean embassy in Berlin today on the occasion of the death of Chan Si, premier and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

They bowed their heads in deep sorrow before the picture of the dear departed and signed the condolences book. They expressed the deep sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the government, and the people of the GDR to the ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KADAR, USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV DISCUSS PACT MEETING

LD032044 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 3 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces (JAF) of the Warsaw Treaty member states (WTMS), and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of AF [as received]. They discussed the preparations of the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the WTMS. Present at the meeting of cordial and comradely atmosphere was Colonel-General Istvan Olah, Hungarian national defence minister. In the morning, prior to the meeting, they held a discussion at the Ministry of National Defence, when the Hungarian negotiating partywas led by Colonel-General Istvan Olah. The discussion covered timely aims of the Joint Armed Forces. Marshal Kulikov and his military delegation left Budapest Thursday evening. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Istvan Olah and several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defence.

FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS WORLD SITUATION

AU021122 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi: "Christmas Accounting"]

[Text] I believe that whoever thinks that at Christmas -- when we traditionally speak of the cause of peace -- it is sufficient to address our message to the emotions, misunderstands the newspaper reader of our times. The festive occasion does not absolve us from speaking seriously about peace and speaking objectively, as is required by this issue that is more important than anything else. The struggle of world systems, groups of states, and political trends takes place around this issue. Consequently, all international activity of the socialist community, including that of our country, is indissolubly tied to the cause of peace.

I would like to begin by stating that peace is not merely a matter of interstate relations, but a public matter which cannot be enclosed in files which plan or register international contacts: With its problems, peace is present in the lives of individual families and people, and therefore no social institution or state office can monopolize the responsibility for it and the problems accompanying it.

The World Situation Realistically

When we declare that the most important task of our foreign policy is to ensure the best possible international conditions for socialist construction, we are also talking about joint construction efforts and the creative, progressive work of all of us, for which peace is an indispensible external prerequisite.

If we give a realistic account of the current world situation, then unfortunately we can hardly state that the "best possible" conditions for our construction work are present. We are still far from this. If it were not so, we would be making sacrifices unnecessarily to maintain the international balance of forces, and it would not be necessary to speak about the reduction of tensions as a timely goal. The year 1984, which is approaching its end, has not been free of crisis situations and international tensions. Fortunately, however, the worst is not in our immediate vicinity.

We can read in the MSZMP Central Committee's guidelines for the 13th party congress that "the development of international conditions is basically determined by the struggle and competition between socialism and capitalism." This document analyses in detail both the factors that contribute to the increase in tension and those which contribute to detente. Among the latter we list primarily the socialist countries which, through their principled and consistent peace policy, are endeavoring to avoid a new universal conflagration and ease international tension, to solve through negotiations crisis problems. The position of the circle of leaders with realistic views of certain Western countries is an important factor, because "it is in the common interest of countries of different social systems that the struggle between the two world systems be fought within the framework of peaceful coexistence." But in 1984, as well as in the previous few years, there has been an increase in the activity of forces that endeavor to attain military superiority during the summit meetings of the leading capitalist powers, in order to be able, possessing this superiority, to dictate to the world. This represents the greatest danger for world peace.

There are, however, also promising signs that these dangerous trends have withdrawn in several areas, and therefore it is timely to ask the question: Can we talk about new, positive developments in international life on the eve of 1985? The answer is much too complicated to be phrased simply by yes or no. In fact, the answer will take shape in the coming period, a period that does not promise to be short and which will continue to require great efforts from the partisans of peace. Nevertheless, we can already conclude two important things. One is that the most reactionary forces, as hitherto, will not in the foreseeable future be able to risk starting a new world war. This would be self-destroying madness, mainly because the socialist community has adequate forces at its disposal to defend itself and to deter the attackers. The reactionary forces also cannot engage in such adventures because they would have to take into account the opposition of very important factors in the Western alliance system. And last, but not least: They are forced to take into consideration the fact that hundreds and hundreds of millions all over the world regard it as their voluntarily accepted task to struggle for peace, a task in which, as they have proved so many times, they are also ready to make serious sacrifices.

The second conclusion is that, even in the most alarming phase of inciting tension, there has been and still is a possibility to return to detente. Where there were even only small doors left open, they were unable to close them, because it has long been clear that in spite of all the dangerous and sometimes lasting deviations, the fundamental world historical process of our age follows the trend of international detente, and not a trend opposing it. Let us remember in what adverse conditions 1983 ended -- with the start of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- 1983, in the fall of which the U.S. authorities even made it impossible for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to participate in the opening session of the U.N. General Assembly session. But nevertheless, a few months later the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was held in Stockholm. There the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers met and even held talks lasting more than 5 hours.

Arms Limitation Is the Most Important Task

In other words, the basic trends of the period, laid down in a document of international importance in Helsinki in 1975, cannot be changed according to the taste of certain persons and groups; world history cannot be disregarded in any capital even if political endeavors and powers can cause serious damage to mankind and create situations of serious danger. Based on analysis of the facts, this Christmas we can say that the increase in tension cannot be regarded as the sole trend of world events today either, because the successes of forces willing to ameliorate tensions in several important areas give us justification for hope.

The most difficult of such areas is arms limitation, although this could be the most important element in beginning a more relaxed phase. This is a difficult area mainly because those who hope to upset the world's military balance of power and attain the subsequent political advantages, have risked hundreds of billion of dollars, in fact their entire political future, by proclaiming a new arms race. The newest and at the same time most alarming driving force of this arms race would be the deployment of a U.S. missile defense system. This would destroy from space the missiles that today ensure retaliation. If deployment of such a system were successful and the socialist side did not take adequate countermeasures, some people would be tempted to use their capacity for a first strike. It is obvious that it is not enough to condemn this, which they call "star wars"; it is not enough to point out the waste of the necessarily huge financial means and the futility of the project; it is necessary to block the spread of the arms race into space once and for all.

It is this that the Soviet Union has wished to assert when it has repeatedly proposed the signing of an agreement that excludes the deployment of offensive military means in outer space. On the Soviet side, this was linked to endeavors to begin negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States on all issues concerning nuclear and space weapons; these endeavors were confirmed by Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders. The Soviet proposals were not directed at the renewal of the earlier Geneva talks on missiles, but at completely new negotiations on avoiding the militarization of space and limiting all nuclear weapons. The expected central issue on the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministers' talks to be held in Geneva in January will be: If genuine talks are to be started, what should be on their agenda? This will be the criterion of serious readiness for negotiations.

Our Activity in the Field of International Struggle

At the same time, however, we have a share in this process. This is because we are ready in the future, as previously, to struggle in the framework of our coordinated foreign policy and together with the fraternal socialist countries, for detente and for ensuring peace; and the greater the results achieved by certain countries in this struggle, the better the conditions for positive results in Geneva and at all other international forums where the reduction of tension and disarmament can be promoted.

In this way are bound together in our foreign policy, which serves national goals and common socialist endeavors, patriotism and internationalism; the interests of each country and the entire world. We have been active in this unity in the past year, too, in the field of international struggle. Let me recall here our participation in the important initiatives of the Warsaw Pact, for instance, in working out the proposals known as the Budapest Appeal. The essence of this document, born in the capital of our country in April, is that the Warsaw Pact appeals to the NATO countries to sign an agreement to mutually renounce the use of military force and maintain peaceful relations. The Warsaw Pact member-states have repeatedly declared that they do not endeavor to achieve military superiority and that their goal is for the achieved balance of power to exist at the lowest possible level of arms.

Also deserving special recognition is the role taken by Hungary in preparing the European Cultural Forum. This task, which is one of the essential elements of the continuation of the Helsinki process, was given to our country at the Madrid CSCE. The successful activity of the preparatory conference of experts held at the end of November and the beginning of December, as well as its good international response, justify our hope that the larger-scale international conference to be held in Budapest next year with the participation of 35 countries, will promote better understanding among peoples.

In all our foreign policy activity we hold that, based on equal rights and mutual respect for interests, we strive for good relations with all states willing to usefully cooperate with us on this basis. At the same time we make sure that the world sees us and accepts us the way we are. Openness, goodwill, readiness for dialogue: All these together make us a reliable partner that one can count on in international life.

The definition of our role in the world and our appearance is simple and clear: We are a country constructing a socialist society. We have a firm place in the socialist community; we are a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. We have never concealed this in either words or deeds.

From this, of course, follow the priorities of our foreign policy and international economic relations. We are bound by good and sincere friendship and close alliance ties to the Soviet Union. One-third of our foreign trade and more than half of our trade within the socialist community is conducted with the Soviet Union. Of course, we also attribute great importance to fraternal relations and cooperation with the entire socialist community in all areas of life.

There is no doubt thatour good reputation in the world is due to our predictability, consistency, and, above all,to the success of the construction work underway in our country. Not only the outstanding leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, but also important personalities from the developing countries, various neutral countries, and developed capitalist countries are gladly visiting us and reaching agreements with us.

Successful Visits

The leaders of our party and state have fulfilled many foreign invitations in the past year. For instance, Janos Kadar, leading a Hungarian party and government delegation, visited Moscow in June; and in October he was the guest of the French head of state in Paris. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, made successful visits this year to Indonesia and the socialist countries of Southeast Asia: the SRV, the PRK, and Laos. Meetings at the prime ministerial level play an important role in high-level contacts. Gyorgy Lazar held talks this year with prime ministers of 10 countries. This year for the first time we greeted in Hungary as official partners both a British and an Italian prime minister, as well as the current secretary general of the United Nations. Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor; Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister; and Fred Sinowatz, Austrian chancellor, have also paid visits to Hungary. All this is just a fragment of the Hungarian program of high-level interparty and interstate development of relations in 1984.

It would be difficult to engage in predictions as to what we can expect in the sphere of peace and better understanding among peoples during the New Year, which is so near. We salute Andrey Gromyko's meeting with his U.S. colleague and sincerely desire that genuine talks begin as soon as possible between the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. As for the political atmosphere of 1985, we are viewing with expectation three anniversaries of great importance, the international celebration of which may give rise to valuable thoughts and may mobilize even more people of goodwill for the cause of peace.

The first among these is the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and here I think also of our anniversary and liberation day. This date opens up possibilities for the revival of international collaboration in the struggle against the forces of war, which is of great importance. The same kind of thought-provoking lessons will be supplied by the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and the anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations.

Christmas has probably become a joyous holiday here and in a large part of the world, for both religious and nonreligious people, because in the course of centuries people's love for each other has become the basic thought behind this day. We give presents to each other on this day, we enjoy the warm feeling of family togetherness, and we feel a little better and more worthy of love ourselves, too. Naturally, this can be true for the large family of peoples.

The Will of the Masses Must Be Taken Into Consideration

The major peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, their proposals for negotiations, for discovering solutions, for beginning at long last to force back the arms race and create the indispensible conditions for restoring an atmosphere of mutual trust, are all there under the symbolic Christmas tree of the world. Those who prepare for further dangerous deeds had better consider this before they take irremediable steps. Nowhere in the world can the will of the masses desiring peace be disregarded any longer, nor the position of political forces that accept realities.

What the New Year brings depends on us, too. The world political and economic situation affects us, but we can also influence the world if we carry out our work better, if we strengthen the most attractive features of socialism, if our situation is firmer and more encouraging. We have no reason to entertain illusions nor be pessimistic. We do not mar the feast if we say that we are realistic. In 1984, under difficulte international conditions we have contributed to the worldwide struggle for peace and security with an active foreign policy. This is what we must do next year, too. Aware of our domestic and international possibilities we have endeavored to make use of them according to our best capabilities. This is in line with the interests of our people and of our country, with our socialist goals, and with the eternal, truly human content of Christmas.

MARJAI, POLAND'S OBODOWSKI DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD301510 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, Dec 30 -- The 21st session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was held from December 27 to 29 in the Hungarian town of Pecs. The session was presided over by Vice Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Jozsef Marjai. Participants in the session stressed the favourable, mutually advantageous development of Polish-Hungarian economic relations, and pointed to existing possibilities to increase the number of bilateral agreements on coproduction in engineering and chemical industries. Such agreements, to cover the years 1986-1990, will be signed by the end of next June 30. The commission also stressed the positive development of two-way trade, with a 18-percent growth in 1983, and an over 1-billion ruble worth of turnover this year. The value of this year's additional contracts, replacing imports from Western countries, totalled over 3 million roubles, that is 37 percent more than last year. Participants in the 21st session agreed on another import-replacing contract, providing for Hungarian supplies of consumer wheat next year, which will make it possible for a further, considerable increase in this type of turnover. The agreement also envisages supplies of Hungarian wheat in the years 1986-1990.

[Badapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1830 GMT on 29 December adds: "The protocol laying down the results of the discussions was signed by the committee's Hungarian and Polish chairmen, Jozef Marjai and Janusz Obodowski, deputy premiers."

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU310701 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Dec 84 p 1-2

["The Hungarian People's Economy Plan for 1985"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has concluded that the development of the people's economy in 1984 is in line with the main goals of the annual plan. We have maintained our international solvency, the foreign trade surplus has increased, and the country's foreign creditability has improved. Due to external and internal causes, these achievements have been made under a slightly different development of the main economic processes than planned. The rate of the economic growth is slightly higher than planned and the level of domestic consumption is higher than expected; the foreign trade levels have deteriorated to a greater extent than anticipated; the export surplus will be slightly smaller than planned.

The growth of the national income exceeds the 1.5-2 percent planned. The number of people employed in the production branches has slightly decreased. The increase in production as a whole is the result of the improvement in work productivity. The production per unit of fixed assets has decreased but is slightly more favorable than anticipated. Specific material consumption and the importing requirements of the people's economy have improved less than planned, and energy consumption is greater than expected.

Domestic utilization of the national income has decreased less than the planned 1-2 percent. The population's consumption and investments basically exceed the anticipated level.

Industrial production has increased faster than the planned 1.5-2 percent. The most of above-plan production, however, has gone to domestic consumption, and only a small part has improved the foreign economic balance.

The results of activity to replace expensive imports and the measures carried out in the framework of programs aimed at the rationalization of energy management, economical use of materials, modernization of technologies, and the utilization of by-products and waste material, increase the efficiency of production. The productive material and spare parts has been continuous with some exceptions. There has been no noticeable improvement in domestic cooperative relations. The activity of the enterprise business work partnerships has further broadened.

The propertion of exports in industrial production has further increased. The volume of industrial exports accounted in convertible currency is increasing at the planned rate, but the aim of producing growth in the manufacturing industry, particularly the machine industry within it, has not been realized. Industrial exports accounted in transferable rubles are developing according to the obligations undertaken in interstate agreements. The domestic sale of industrial products is also increasing.

The production of the building industry is decreasing close to the planned figures. Construction requirements are changing in a way similar to the previous ones; capital construction work is considerably decreasing, and maintenance and renovation work is increasing. Construction supply and demand relations are slowly improving. The creation of conditions for more organized, better quality work is not progressing adequately.

The production of agricultural produce is considerably exceeding that of 1983; it is slightly higher than planned, even compared to that of 1982, an extremely good year. Plant cultivation is much higher than that of last year. The production of grain is greater than planned, production of corn approaches the planned level, and overall cereal production has considerably exceeded the planned amount. The production of vegetables and fruits has decreased, the production of sugar beets has increased, and the production of sunflowers has increased more than anticipated.

The production of animal husbandry considerably exceeds that of last year. The increase in the pig population and the production of pigs for slaughter has continued. The surplus comes from household farms and ancillary units. The cattle population is increasing, mainly as a result of the increase in meat-cattle stock. The production of sheep for slaughter and wool is decreasing.

The ancillary activity of the large agricultural enterprises is increasing more slowly than in previous years.

The material-technological foundation of agricultural production as a whole is adequate. Supplies of machines and means for household farms and ancillary units have considerably improved.

The foreign market conditions of agricultural and food industry products continue to be unfavorable, and export prices have decreased considerably. The quantity of exports accounted in transferable rubles is about the same as that of last year, while that accounted in convertible currency has considerably increased.

In transportation, the domestic transport of goods is slightly falling behind the level of last year, while transit traffic has slightly increased. The measures taken to make transportation more uniform have not been successful enough. In public transportation, the decrease in long-distance public transportation has stopped and performance is slightly increasing.

Postal and communications services are developing a little faster than anticipated. The number of long-distance stations in operation is exceeding the plan. The enlargement of capacity in the water management sector is being implemented.

The country's population and the number of employed is decreasing slightly. The decrease in the number of people employed in industry and the building industry is slowing down, and the number of people employed in agriculture is decreasing in a different manner than previously. The release of that part of the work force that is inefficient is slow, a fact that hinders the fulfillment of manpower demands in dynamically developing enterprises.

The population's nominal income is increasing more than planned. Income resulting primarily from small ventures is increasing quickly and the increase in wages, incomes resulting from small-scale agricultural production, and financial social allowances is also exceeding the planned level.

Consumer price level increases have exceeded the planned 7-8 percent increase. As a result of market influence, price increases play a determining role in bigger price rises. Consumer price subsidies are decreasing and the balance in supply and demand for some of the products concerned has improved. As a result of higher nominal incomes and in spite of higher consumer price levels, per capita real income is increasing instead of maintaining the 1983 level, and the population's consumption is increasing faster than planned. The real wage per wage earner is decreasing at the planned rate. Other incomes from work are exceeding the anticipated level.

In small-trade exchange there has been an increase in the level of supply, mainly in the second half of the year, but it continues to be inadequate in children's clothing and several durable consumer goods. The supply of materials necessary for housing construction is improving, but there are still not enough supplies of certain goods.

The infrastructural development projects stipulated in the socioeconomic programs are being implemented according to plan. The construction of the planned number of dwellings, including state tenement dwellings, is being completed. More dwellings are being renovated and modernized than planned. The number of hospital beds is expected to increase according to plan and the number of social care centers is increasing somewhat more, but there are still considerable unfulfilled demands. The number of day care and kindergarten places is increasing at a smaller rate than previously, in proportion with the requirements, and overcrowding is decreasing. As a result of the increase in general school classrooms, the average number of study groups and the proportion of shift-system instruction remain essentially unchanged.

In secondary school instruction the number of classrooms is increasing faster than planned, mainly as a result of organizational measures. The reconstruction of the state opera house has been concluded on schedule. People's economic investments are decreasing at a somewhat lower rate than originally thought due to a more accelerated increase in the population's investments than anticipated. In the case of investments decided on by the state, the slightly greater achievement than planned resulted at least in part from the faster implementation of certain investments; and in the case of other investments, the increase came from funds resulting from postponements. The investments of enterprises and cooperatives come close to the amount anticipated. An increasing proportion of them aims to develop a more favorable production structure and improve export capability and material and energy management. There has been no need for midyear measures to limit the regulation of the development fund purchasing power of enterprises. The proportion of machine investments is increasing and the share of construction and other expenses is decreasing.

In foreign trade turnover, the increase in total exports is slightly exceeding plan and the quantity of imports is slightly increasing. The foreign debt is decreasing.

The amount of exports accounted in transferable rubles considerably exceeds that for 1983. The export of machines is increasing the fastest. The quantity of imports is expected to be approximately that of 1983. Exchange levels are deteriorating according to predictions. The foreign trade balance is improving considerably.

The quantity of exports accounted in convertible currency is also dynamically increasing, faster than anticipated in the plan. The export of machines is hardly increasing and its level is considerably lower than planned. There is a dynamic increase, however, in the export of several products of the chemical industry, metallurgy, and the light industry. Increased marketing of certain food industry and agricultural products, mainly meat products, is accompanied by difficulties. The quantity of imports is expected to slightly exceed that of the previous year. The deterioration of the turnover exchange is greater than anticipated in the plan. The turnover surplus is increasing but is lagging slightly behind plan due to the previously mentioned facts. The amount of debts is decreasing according to plan. Successful work has been carried out in the preparations for the Seventh 5-year Plan of the people's economy, and the economic policy conceptions of the plan have been developed. In accordance with this, decisions have been made concerning the comprehensive, further development of the economic macromanagement system.

Based on the increasing growth of production efficiency and the resulting increase in the national income, the balance situation of the people's economy has to be further improved in 1985. The decrease of average real wages and investments has to be stopped. The debts in both major accounts, the convertible currency and the ruble, have to be reduced.

To achieve these goals, we must accelerate technological development and changes in the production structure that improve competitiveness, increase profitable exports, and reduce import requirements, and we must increasingly assert the demand for profitability. The increase in production efficiency has to be based in part on a decrease in expenditures. Work productivity in the people's economy should increase more than heretofore, and the specific material and energy consumption of production branches should strongly decrease.

There is need to continue to increase the foreign trade surplus as a whole. This no longer makes it necessary to moderate domestic consumption. For the first time in several years, domestic consumption can slightly increase, depending on the growth in economic efficiency and the improvement in the foreign economic balance. Thus, slightly more favorable possibilities than in previous years open up both in social policy and in economic development: The real income and consumption of the population will increase, its living conditions will improve, the investments of the socialist sector will remain on the 1984 level, and the material bases of the economy will increase.

To carry out all these possibilities, there is need to accelerate those activities that increase production efficiency and the economy's income-producing capacity and that ensure the further improvement and lasting consolidation of economic balance. The most important means of implementing this is the development of the economic macromanagement system.

In addition, the implementation of the plan is also assisted by target-oriented action programs. These will promote the implementation of next year's tasks of government programs underway: the rationalization of energy management; economical material consumption and technology modernization; and the utilization of by-products and waste. Economic organizational measures will support the increase of exports accounted in convertible currency and the realization of imports proportional with this; replacement of expensive imports; management of financially deficient enterprises; rationalization of transportation organization; and making manpower management more efficient. These programs will determine the concrete tasks of certain organs of economic management.

The Most Important Provisions of the People's Economy Plan for 1985

	1984: 100
National income	102.3-102.8
Domestic consumption	101.0-101.5
Industrial production	103.0
National construction-assembly	101.0-102.0
Production of agricultural products	101.0
Consumption of the population	101.0-101.5
Per capita real income	101-5-102.0
Investments of the socialist sector	193-195 billion forints

The Development of Production Branches

The increase in industrial production, depending on the changes in and adjustments to foreign and domestic demands, takes place in a differentiated way from branch to branch and enterprise to enterprise. The production and export of the machine industry, chemical industry, and light industry will increase at a rate exceeding the industrial average. It is necessary to improve the structure of production and exports in such a way as to increase the proportion of economically manufactured products. It is necessary to improve product competitiveness and the efficiency of technological development supporting it, to accelerate the rate of product changes and to increase the production of new, up-to-date products. The better organization of marketing and market activity is ofoutstanding importance. The changes in economic regulations, the modernization of the enterprises' organizational system, and the introduction of new forms of enterprise management will promote the development of a more modern enterprise production structure.

There is need to dynamically increase the exports of industrial products both to the socialist countries and to the developed capitalist and developing countries, mainly through the considerable increase of exports of products the processing industry that can be manufactured economically. The increase in domestic demand and the need for the better fulfillment of its requirements call for an increase in domestic sales, too.

The implementation of programs and economic organizing actions aimed at reducing expenditures will increase industry's income-producing capacity.

With the consistent implementation of the energy management program, we will have to achieve a considerable proportion of this in industry. As a result of measures aimed at material saving, the utilization of waste and secondary raw materials, and the improvement of the organizational state of enterprise management, there is need to reduce specific material consumption in industry. It is necessary to further avoid and replace expensive imports through a rational utilization of free domestic capacities and better exploitation of small venture possibilities. As a result of the new regulation and management conditions, there will be an increase in the differentiation of units pursuing economic activity. Low-efficiency enterprises operating at a loss will have to settle their financial difficulties mainly by relying on their own resources, in line with the relevant program.

The energy consumption of the people's economy will slightly exceed that of this year. In order to meet demands, domestic sources will expand, with the bulk of the growth provided by the Paks nuclear power plant. Coal production will approach and oil production will be equal to that of this year, and the production of natural gas will increase. Production of metallurgy can be similiar to that of this year, and there is a need to increase the profitability of production and exports. Production of the machine industry can increase at a rate exceeding the average development of industry. There is a need to increase exports of machine industry products considerably faster than the average rate. To better exploit marketing possibilities, it is indispensable to considerably improve competitiveness and to modernize products and the product structure considerably faster than hitherto. Production of the building-material industry will increase along with a slight increase of demand. In the chemical industry, the proportion of products with a higher processing level will increase. With the catalytic cracking plant beginning operation in 1984, the efficiency of oil production will improve. There will be a considerable increase in the production of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and intermediate products.

All this will make possible a dynamic increase in exports of chemical industry products. In light industry, there is need to adapt more quickly to changes in demand, to modernize the production structure, and to produce more work-demanding and valuable products which sell well both on the domestic and foreign markets.

By following up on the development of investment purchasing power, it is possible to halt the decrease in building industry production that has been going on for years. The differentiation of production according to organizations and areas will continue in such a way that the area distribution of their manufacturing capacity and the fulfillment of demands will improve.

The changes in regulations will create favorable conditions for the development of ventures and for more forceful competition. The quick, consistent implementation of justified organizational changes can serve this. As in 1984, the building industry must prepare for building 37,000 to 38,000 flats next year. The improving supply of building material contributes to the construction of privately owned housing.

In agriculture, plant cultivation will exceed that of 1984, but the production of animal husbandry is not expected to grow. The further increase of ancillary activity is justified. The intensive grain production program is to continue, and some 15.5 million metric tons of grain must be harvested next year. The small increase in the cultivation area of oleaginous plants and the improvements in processing contribute first to the increase of exports. After this year's drop, vegetable, vine, and fruit production is to be increased significantly. It is important to increase the proportion of products that can be exported through the utilization of suitable agrotechnology and a harvesting procedure that maintains quality in a better way. There will be an increase in the utilization of artificial fertilizers and pesticides, and conditions for purchasing machines will improve. Reduction of production expenses and of the specific material and energy requirements is an important task in agriculture, too.

Domestic demand, foreign market possibilities, and making production more profitable justify maintaining the present level of animal husbandry. The task is a more profitable increase in beef and mutton production based on mass fodder consumption. Production of pigs for slaughter will develop in line with marketing conditions. Poultry production will slightly increase.

Agricultural products processing and the food production industry will develop faster than agricultural production. In addition to maintaining and improving the level of domestic supply, the export of agricultural and food-industry products will increase. There is need to improve the quality, storage, and packaging of products and to modernize the processing and marketing processes.

In transportation, the transport of goods will grow slightly. The performances of the railroad will increase slightly, and the role of river navigation will increase. Economic organizational measures will be taken to reduce the demand for transportation and to achieve a more uniform utilization of transport capacities throughout the year. There is a need to improve transportation's specific energy consumption through more economical management. The performances of postal services and telecommunications will increase; this will include a dynamic increase to telecommunication services. The number of long-distance stations will increase, including those of private telephones which will increase by at least 23,000. The Krisztina-II telephone exchange in Budapest will be prepared, and in the provinces the traffic problems of the Balaton area will be eased as a first priority. With the operation of the Komad television relay station, reception conditions of the second television channel in the country's southeast areas will considerably improve.

In water management, capacity increases will primarily come in the field of public utility water supply, sewage disposal, and filtering. We will continue to safeguard the water quality of the Balaton and improve the conditions of communities with medically inadequate water supplies.

Employment, the Living Conditions of the Population

The country's population will decrease by some 20,000 people and the number of employed will decrease by some 10,000 people. The number of people employed in industry and the building industry will continue to decrease, and unlike hitherto, the number of people employed in agriculture will also decrease, though at a smaller rate. In addition, regrouping within the branches of the people's economy is expected to increase. The program to make manpower management more efficient will aid the flow of manpower.

An important goal of the people's economic plan for 1985 is to increase the consumption and real income of the population and to halt the decrease of real wages. If performances and economic achievements comply with the plan, average wages per employee will increase 7-7.5 percent. This will be realized mainly through the new wage regulation system. Average real wages will be maintained by increasing wages more rapidly than average at the efficient economic units rather than at the less efficient ones. Units pursuing an economic activity must have a wage policy that gives greater recognition to differences in work performances and works out the wages on the basis of this differentiation. The plan is taking into account central wage policy measures within a narrow sphere. The incomes resulting from small ventures will continue to increase dynamically, though at a slower rate than in previous years. To ensure a more proportionate distribution of burdens, instead of an accident contribution paid in this circle of small ventures, a social security contribution will be introduced and budget payments will be increased.

The plan wishes to aid the implementation of tasks stipulated in the long-term demographic policy decisions by modernizing the system of child support. Therefore, the family allowance will increase beginning next year: it will be a uniform sum per child in the case of families with three or more children and single parents educating two children and handicapped children; the food ratio of catering in primary schools (daytime instruction) will increase; university students will also be entitled to child-care allowances. As of 1 March, a child-care fee will be introduced and paid up to the time the child becomes 1 year old. As of 1 September, sick pay for nusing a sick child of up to 10 years of age will be available; the period during which a maternity allowance is granted will be extended by 4 weeks and maternity assistance will increase; scholarship money for apprentices in vocational schools will also increase. From 1 January the basis for sick pay will be the previous year's average wage reduced by the pension contribution, but at the same time sick pay for hospital treatment and longer illnesses will increase, as will the size of sick pay in the sphere of young people starting their careers.

The consumer price level can increase by 7 percent at most. Market price changes will contribute 3.5 percent and the central price measures 3 percent to the increase. The official price increases will contribute to the reduction of subsidies, the development of better price proportions, the improvement of the foreign economic balance, and the standardization of turnover taxes. A partial compensation for the central price increase of basic products will be carried out for low pensioners, families with children, and holders of scholarships. Central price contril will become stricter.

As a result of the joint effect of nominal incomes and the consumer price level, real wages per employee will not change compared to 1984, per capita real income will grow by 1.5-2 percent, and the consumption of the population will increase by 1-1.5 percent.

Small trade turnover will increase slightly. It is necessary to improve the supply of goods mainly in the areas where shortages have been noticed in recent years. Among other things, the availability of meat products should be broadened and their quality should increase, and the supply of products necessary for housing construction, combustible materials, and certain durable consumer and clothing articles should increase. To achieve this, it is necessary to increase the market sensitivity of trade enterprises and the efficiency of trade activity, to improve relations with production, and to continue the modernization of domestic trade.

The implementation of socioeconomic programs will continue in 1985, and the infrastructural rate of supply of the population will further improve. Some 74,000 to 75,000 [as published] flats, including 11,000 state-owned flats, will be constructed. Along with increasing the construction of tenement dwellings and improving the management of council dwellings, the number of council-distributed flats will increase. The construction of privately owned flats will further increase and will receive more state support.

The number of hospital beds will increase by 1,700 to reach a level of 96 beds per 10,000 citizens. The supply will improve mainly in Borsod, Gyor, Komarom, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar, and Zala Counties, and in Budapest. The increase in the capacity of day nurseries and social welfare homes will exceed that of this year, but part of the increasing demand will continue to be unfulfilled. The number of places in nurseries and kindergartens will continue to increase; nurseries are available for more than 20 percent of the age group concerned, and kindergartens for almost 93 percent. In the general schools, as a result of newly available classrooms, the average number of students per study group will not change, and the proportion of shift instruction will slightly decrease. The number of classrooms in the secondary and vocational schools will increase by approximately 150. The reconstruction of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences will continue, and the supply of public utilities to the Lagymanyos construction area of the Eotvos Lorant University of Sciences will be completed. The National Sechenyi Library in the Budavar Palace will begin operation. The reconstruction of certain central public collection institutions will be prepared.

Investments

The socialist sector's investment volume is equal to that of this year. Within this investment volume, a massive selection of investment projects will be carried out.

The sums allocated for large investments will ensure the adequate continuation of development projects underway. The construction of the Danube iron works' coal coking plant will accelerate. Three mining investment projects (Markushegy, Nagyegyhaza, Fenyofo) will be concluded. The enlarging of the Arpad bridge will be finished. The second unit of the Paks nuclear power station will be completed. We will prepare and start the construction of the national theatre. Among the target group investments, there will be a considerable increase in the outstanding development targets of the production infrastructure: the railroad and telephone network, water-supply public utilities development, and provisions for avoiding water damage.

There will be a considerable increase in hydrocarbon industry development and the development of radio and television broadcasts. The provision for other central investments will be smaller than the expected performance in 1984; new investments connected with construction can be started only rarely.

The investments of the councils may increase slightly; the provisions enable the implementation of the main goals of the socioeconomic programs.

The amount of enterprises' and cooperatives' investments may be similar to that of this year. The modifications of the management system to come in force in 1985 will increase enterprise independence in the sphere of development projects, and they will increasingly assure development possibilities for those units capable of development that are pursuing an economic activity. The proportion of supports and credits among the sources of investments will decrease; these supports and credits will aid first of all investments serving exports and material and energy saving.

International Economic Relations

The plan stipulates a considerable increase in all exports in foreign trade turnover and a more moderate increase of imports, but more rapid than in 1984, as well as the further increase in the turnover surplus. As the export of agricultural-food industry products grows less rapidly than the average, the exports must be mainly based on the rapid growth of industrial exports.

Imports accounted in transferable rubles can be slightly increased. The bulk of energy materials and the larger part of raw and basic materials will continue to be purchased from the socialist countries. Exports, mainly of machines and consumer goods, must be increased more than imports. Turnover of goods will be essentially balanced or slightly positive, and the reduction of the debts accumulated in recent years will begin.

In the turnover of goods accounted in convertible currency, the plan stipulates a surplus of $600-700 million, similar to that of 1984. This has to be based on a more dynamic increase of exports than this year -- mainly of industrial, particularly processing industry exports. The increase in exports will be aided by strengthening the enterprises' profit interest, strict regulation of domestic purchasing power, and preferring development projects that increase exports. Imports can increase faster than this year, depending on exports. To modernize the technological level of production, the importing of investment machines will increase. Imports connected with production goals will also increasingly contribute to the modernization of the product range. The importing of consumer goods can be similar to that of this year.

In tourism, in addition to the increase in currency incomes, there is need to place the improvement of specific currency incomes in the forefront. This will be aided by several considerable development projects.

The comprehensive, further development of the economic macromanagement system supports the implementation of the goals of the people's economic plan for 1985. Elements affecting enterprise and individual interests are at the center of changes in the economic regulation system: Modification of enterprise income regulation will cause a more forceful differentiation than currently in the benefits of managing enterprises more efficiently, and the organically connected new wage regulation will create more favorable conditions for the material appreciation of better individual performances. The enterprises' independence in utilizing their incomes will increase, and the proportion of economic units' surplus income that can be diverted to increasing wages and developments will increase.

The changes to be implemented in the system of producer prices will gradually increase the enterprises' independence in adjusting to foreign and domestic market conditions. The further development of the banking system will begin; the practice of public capital flowing between enterprises to improve efficiency will be enforced more extensively. The modernization of enterprise organization to develop market conditions will continue. We will begin introducing new forms of enterprise management which will increase enterprise independence and aid in the development of an entrepreneurial attitude. The planning system of the people's economy will be modernized.

The human, material, and financial resources of the Hungarian people's economy, the further development of the economic macromanagement system, the government programs and actions, and the not excessively deteriorating foreign economic conditions that are expected will jointly create the conditions to implement the goals of the 1985 plan. The Council of Ministers calls on the leaders and workers of the units pursuing economic activity, of the councils and institutions, to carry out their work in accordance with the requirements of the plan, and to contribute to their implementation, to the progress and prosperity of our people.

COUNCIL MODIFIES ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

AU031527 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Dec 84 p 4

["A"-signed article: "On the Agenda of the Presidential Council -- Regulation Modifications"]

[Text] Among the goals in the further development of the economic macromanagement system are an increase in the independence of economic activity, a more consistent assertion of responsibility for economic activity, and modernization of the organizational system of state enterprises. In view of this, the Presidential Council modified several regulations on 28 December 1984.

In the area of exercising civil rights and the fulfillment of obligations, the regulations continue to ban dishonest economic activity, such as the abuse of economic superiority and the bribing of consumers. Dishonest profit making is currently banned. As profit is only one element of price setting, it was justified to more broadly determine the basis for establishing responsibility [for price setting]. Prices are a more comprehensive category than profit; thus the separate regulations refer to requirements related to prices.

Changes in the Bill of Exchange

Provisions concerning the sister-enterprises are still contained in the law governing the state enterprises. Due to its modification, however, the regulation concerning the state enterprises will no longer apply to the enterprises established by the cooperatives' national interest-representation organs and public organizations and associations; the enterprise law will not contain regulations guiding the sister-enterprises, either.

In the framework of further developing economic macromanagement, it has repeatedly emerged that by increasing the role of commerical credit, it is possible to aid the flow of resources among enterprises; and by the utilization of the commercial bill of exchange and through the possibilities of discounts, it is possible to improve payment discipline and strengthen financial management.

In the assertion of claims based on a bill of exchange, it is necessary to ensure that the obligations contained in the bill of exchange are fulfilled in the shortest possible time. Therefore, the modifications allow the assertion of claims based on a bill of exchange through the maintenance of payments in the affairs of the economic organizations themselves. Compared to the general rules of payment maintenance, the modification sets a shorter time for its fulfillment. The courts are obliged to apply priority in dealing with claims based on bills of exchange.

The increase in the independence of units pursuing economic activity has made it necessary for them to dispose of their assets and financial means to a greater extent than previously. The increase in the responsibility of those engaged in economic activity and, among other things, the introduction of commercial bills of exchange also require the more efficient collecting of claims than previously. Until now it has been possible to levy under execution only the financial means of units pursuing economic activity. The modification will enable the seizure of both movable and immovable assets.

The law concerning the ban on dishonest economic activity made it possible for certain organs to sue those who cause considerable disadvantages affecting a wide range of consumers, even if the identity of the offended consumers cannot be established. The practical implementation of this is served by the regulation that states: Based on the court decision made in the abovementioned procedure, every consumer who suffered damages according to the court decisions can request the seizure to his own benefit.

There has been an increase in back rents in the last years. In addition to improving the work of those dealing with real estate and collecting rents, was justified to facilitate -- also with regulation modification -- the more successful collection of rents. Therefore, these claims will be given priority from the viewpoint of fulfillment. The modification states that for debts emerging in contractual (rented) operations it is possible to suspend up to 50 percent of the wages, in the same way as is done currently to damages caused to public property and inventory losses.

Private Loans

Private persons can legally stipulate an interest of only 5 percent annually in contracts among themselves. Other regulations can establish considerably higher interest rates in the civil law relations between units pursuing economic activity and other legal persons, even if a private person signs a contract with them as an obligor. At the same time, an enlargement of the entrepreneurial and service-rendering activity of private persons and an increase in their business contacts made it necessary for the interest rate stipulated in the contracts signed by them to approach that requested by the legal persons. The greatest annual legal interest that can be stipulated has become 8 percent.

LEADERS' TELEGRAM GREETS CUBA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031114 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec p 3

[Text] On 1 January, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba, the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, on behalf of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of all our people, we send our comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people.

We regard with appreciation and respect your achievements in the work of socialist construction, which have been attained in the spirit of the decisions made at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, in the multilateral development of the economy, science, culture, and education, and in raising the standard of living of the Cuban people. We highly appreciate the consistent and internationalist foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba and its activity in the interest of promoting our common cause, international peace and security.

The traditional friendship between the Hungarian and Cuban peoples, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, is strengthening continuously, and our relations are effectively developing all walks of life to the benefit of our countries and peoples.

From our heart, we wish you and the fraternal Cuban people new successes in the construction of the socialist society, in making your country flourish, and in increasing its material and spiritual wealth.

BRIEFS

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL TALKS -- Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi returned home from Moscow on 21 December from a short working visit. He held talks with Mikhail Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making and automation industry, Igor Belousov, shipbuilding industry minister, and Petr Pleshakov, radio industry minister, and with the heads of the oil industry ministries. During his stay in Moscow, Laszlo Kapolyi was received by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Dec 84 AU]

DEFENDANT CONTINUES TESTIMONY IN MURDER TRIAL

LD040012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Report on Torun trial proceedings on 3 January; recorded remarks by defendant Waldemar Chmielewski and unidentified questioners in quotation marks]

[Text] We now broadcast a report on today's trial proceedings in the case of the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. The defendant Waldemar Chmielewski continued to give evidence. Replying to questions, he described the abortive attack on Father Jerzu Popieluszko and the persons accompanying him on 13 October. Mentioning a statement by Piotrowski, he explained that they would have given aid to the priest and would have assured that he was cared for.

He also said that they did not intend to set the priest's car on fire; this contradicts Pekala's evidence. Moreover, according to Chmielewski, Pekala had proposed selling Father Popieluszko's car. Chmielewski then related their actions between 13 and 19 October last year. As part of their preparations, Pekala had brought a T-shirt from home and suggested that it would be useful for wrapping the wooden clubs required for the action. Chmielewski brought some handcuffs had had borrowed from a colleague. He also asked Piotrowski for a car that performed better. Later, however, it transpired that they could not use Pietruszka's Polonez because it was being serviced. Chmielewski obtained a militia jacket with the markings of a sergeant, a white cap cover [worn by traffic police], and an identifier. Piotrowski learned that Popieluszko would be in Bydgoszcz, so they traveled there on 19 October.

As Chmielewski continued to give evidence, his self-control deteriorated. He spoke with great difficulty and stammered. As he remarked yesterday, he was not born with this impediment; it was a reaction related with the action he carried out. Doctors defined his speech impediment as a nervous disorder. At one point, as the defendant was giving evidence, his condition worsened enough for the judge to order a break and decree that the defendant be examined by a doctor. Here is the doctor's opinion.

[Unidentified doctor] "We conclude that he is capable of continuing to give evidence before the court. A momentary debility has occurred, manifest in pallor of the skin, especially about the face, and in an acceleration of the heartbeat. Blood pressure fell slightly. After resting and having been examined in detail, his condition improved, so we proposed that his depositions be shorter, no longer than an hour, and that he be permitted to testify from a sitting position.

[Question] "So, the conclusion is that he is physically and psychologically fully capable to give evidence?

[Answer] "At the moment, yes. After examining him twice."

The interrogation of the defendant Chmielewski continued.

[Chmielewski] "After leaving the gas station we went by car to near the church.

[Question] "When you parked there, did you notice anyone writing down or reporting by radio your car license plates?

[Chmielewski] "No, not then.

[Question] "You did not notice that your number was in some way registered?

[Chmielewski] "That is right, your honor."

The accused went on to describe how they drove to the outskirts of the settlement and changed the registration plates from WAB 60-31 to KCZ -- the figure sequence I do not remember, Chmielewski stated. Maybe they were the figures 02-43. There we wrapped two clubs with pieces of the T-shirt. How many times? the judge asked. Three times -- we used thin string from Pekala. Later we returned to near the church and parked the car. At that time a mass began in the church. Piotrowski came back. Earlier, when we were waiting for Piotrowski, we heard a man's voice, the defendant said, who mentioned the registration numbers of our car: KCZ. We told Piotrowski about it. And what did Piotrowski say about that? Let them write it down. We left and came back again. Piotrowski went out to check on Popieluszko. We were waiting for the priest to come out of the church. A green Golf came around 2200. I saw, Chmielewski said, a man's silhouette at the steering wheel. The priest came out from the church, accompanied by some people. He said farewell and got into the Golf. We followed him. The Golf went toward Torun.

[Chmielewski] "Drive quite fast, Piotrowski said. Stop him. There were moments when the car was quite close to him but then it seemed as if he speeded up. The chief said to Pekala: Switch on the headlights.

[Question] "What was that supposed to mean?

[Chmielewski] "I do not know. I understood that the car could slow down or escape, or simply drive farther away from us. I (?started) changing into a uniform. I put it on. I did not know what to do with my hands so I tore off the eagle badge from the militia cap and took off the cap cover, putting it into my pocket. I had to do something with my hands, because... [Questioner interrupts] "Of nervousness?

[Chmielewski] "Yes. I was trying to fasten the eagle badge to the cap while driving. One clip of the eagle badge went through the cap material but I could not manage to pull it through the cardboard inside the cap.

[Question] "So the eagle badge was only fastened with one clip?

[Chmielewski] "I remember that I certainly put one through. I could not manage the eagle badge. Piotrowski repeated that we had to stop him. Anyway, it seemed as if we could not, and did not manage to reach the car."

[The defendant went on to say: When we found ourselves in front of the Golf, I signaled with a torch for the car to stop, but it did not do so immediately. In the end we stopped behind the car. The judge asked: Was anything said about who was going to do what? No, nothing was said, Chmielewski replied. I was only to get the car to stop and check its papers. I recall, the defendant went on, that when I was putting the uniform on, I noticed Piotrowski taking a swing at somebody in the front seat with the club. I know that Chrostowski was supposed to have been in the front seat. The defendant continued: I got out of the car with Piotrowski. Pekala remained at the wheel. We approached the car from the driver's side. I said we wanted to conduct a roadside check. Piotrowski instructed him to switch off the engine, remove the keys, and prepare the papers. The he ordered him to get out of the car.

The judge asked: Did you recognize that it was Chrostowski who was the driver? No, I did not, the defendant replied. His build did not fit. I thought he would be bigger. Piotrowski ordered me to guard the car, and he went with Chrostowski to our car. Chrostowski went without resistance. I could not see what was happening to him. The car's lights were off. I only heard the door click. Having received instruction from Piotrowski, I conveyed it to the priest. It was a matter of getting the priest to leave the car.

Were you not surprised by that? The judge asked. I was disorientated and upset, Chmielewski replied, among other things because it was the first time that I had stopped people while wearing a uniform. Father Popieluszko asked what was the matter. Piotrowski said that it was a matter of checking identity. The priest was reluctant to leave the car. Piotrowski grabbed the door handle. The the priest got out and he and Piotrowski went towards our car.

Piotrowski ordered me to switch off the Golf's lights but I couldn't switch them off. I kept trying various switches. I wanted to get out but I could not find the door handle. Finally, I opened the window and that was how I managed to open the door. I heard Piotrowski voice shouting: Waldek, come over here, he doesn't want to get in. I asked the priest why he did not want to get in. Then I heard his reply: Because this man is dragging me off somewhere.

[Question] "You heard the priest reply: Because this man is dragging me off somewhere?

[Chmielewski, stammering] "Yes.

[Question] "Was it evident from the situation that defendant Piotrowski was really dragging Father Popieluszko off somewhere?

[Chmielewski] "(?I don't think) I saw any violent movements [words indistinct]

[Questioner interrupts] "(?Did it not surprise you) that they were at the back of the car? If they were supposed to have been getting into the car, why did they go to the back of the car?

[Chmielewski] "(?no) [words indistinct]

[Questioner interrupts] "[Words indistinct] means the trunk, is that right?

[Chmielewski] "Yes. I hadn't thought about that, (?your honor).

[Question] "(?So, how was it)? Is this right?

[Chmielewski] "(?Yes) more or less [word indistinct] I only saw that the priest was pulled by Piotrowski.

[Question] "How was he pulled?

[Chmielewski] "I don't know how. Anyway...

[Questioner interrupts] "Which way did he go? Forwards, backwards?

[Chmielewski] "Kind of behind the trunk. Piotrowski was hitting the priest with a club which he held in his hand."

[Question] "Did he hit him once or more than once?

[Chmielewski] "Certainly more than once.

[Question] "Please tell us now whether you are capable of recalling on what parts of the body and, in particular, whether the blows were inflicted on the front or the back of the body?

[Chmielewski] "On the back and the upper parts of the body.

[Question] "Reverend Popieluszko was standing; please tell us: Did these blows fell him to the ground; was there a moment when he fell to the ground?

[Chmielewski] "He fell down as he was being shaken.

[Question] "Did he fall on his face?

[Chmielewski] "I know that the reverend was lying on his back.

[Question] "He was lying down when the defendant came up to him; he was lying on his...

[Chmielewski interrupts] "He wanted to raise him. He was, how shall I put it, somewhat limp.

[Question] "Please tell us further: When were these blows inflicted? Since you have stated that Reverend Popieluszko was falling down as if he were pushed, at what moment did Piotrowski inflict the blows? Was it when the reverend was lying on the ground or when he was standing up?

[Chmielewski] "I noticed the first blow when the reverend fell.

[Question] "As he was falling. And later?

[Chmielewski] "Later I do not know about.

[Question] "And later, you say, some noises were heard.

[Chmielewski] "Of blows, most likely.

[Question] "Was it when he was lying or standing?

[Chmielewski] "He could have already been lying down.

[Question] "Let us now recall: Defendant Pekala told us that the reverend was taken some 2 to 3 meters into the forest. From what you tell us, all this happened at the back of the car, as if on the road. Was that the case? Or was it at the side of the road?

[Chmielewski] "Yes, almost on the side.

[Question] "On the roadside? Tell us what each of you went on to do?

[Chmielewski] [Words indistinct] he gave some ropes or something like that.

[Question] "He instructed you to fetch some rope from your car. Isn't that so?"

[Chmielewski] "Yes.

[Question] "For what purpose?

[Chmielewski] "[Words indistinct] to bind the reverend.

[Question] "To bind the priest. Did the defendant fetch the rope?

[Chmielewski] "It seemed so to me, yes.

[Question] "So you passed the rope to defendant Piotrowski while he took things out of the trunk and put them in the car. What things were these?

[Chmielewski] "Bags and sacks.

[Question] "At any rate, you remember these two bags and sacks.

[Chmielewski] "Yes.

[Question] "Was the canister left behind?

[Chmielewski] "I am unable to answer this question. I do not remember.

[Question] "You have no recollection of whether the canister was left in the trunk. Did you return and help to bind the priest?

[Chmielewski] "No.

[Question] "You have no recollection of binding the priest; but you are convinced you did not do that?

[Chmielewski] "Yes.

[Question] "Please tell us: Was a gag used?

[Chmielewski] "I do not know.

[Question] "You do not know whether a gag was used, but, judging from subsequent events, your view is that at that moment a gag was not used?

[Chmielewski] "Yes.

[Question] "Yes. Pekala was in the car all the time?

[Chmielewski] "He was sitting in the car.

[Question] "So it was just the two of you who were dealing with Reverend Popieluszko?

[Chmielewski] "Yes.

[Question] "What else did you do?"

[Chemielewski] "As far as later events are concerned, I only remember (?loading) him."

As time went on the defendant found it more and more difficult to speak. Here is one of the final excerpts of his evidence concerning events at a parking lot in Torun.

[Question] "From your behavior at that parking lot, it emerges that you seem not to have accepted what happened there. (?Have I) understood correctly?

[Chmielewski] "Yes. It was incomprehensible to me. That was not [word indistinct]

[Question] "Was it in excess of the decisions you had originally made?

[Chmielewski] "Yes, I think so.

[Question] "Why did you not then withdraw from participation in further action?

[Chmielewski] "I can't answer that. I only remember my growing fears."

The court ordered that the trial be adjourned until tomorrow at 0900. Waldemar Chmielewski will then continue to give evidence.

TRYBUNA LUDU: TRIAL DEMONSTRATES RULE OF LAW

LD281020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] The central newspapers carry reports on the first day of the trial concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Things have happened, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, as General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, said they would in his radio and television address. The perpetrators of the crime have been apprehended. All the circumstances surrounding the crime are being revealed and examined. Conditions have been created (?which guarantee) that the trial will be held with respect for all the standards of the rule of law, and in an atmosphere of gravity and calm. The trial of Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lech [as heard] Pekala, Waldemar Chmielewski, and Adam Pietruszka, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, demonstrates that any Polish citizen who violates the legal norms or commits a crime will bear responsibility for his deeds before an independent tribunal. There is only one yardstick for justice and for responsibility for actions which are subject to punishment -- even the supreme punishment.

DEPUTY PREMIER GORYWODA ADDRESSES SEJM

LD282359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 28 Dec 84

["Excerpts" of speech by Manfred Gorywoda, Polish deputy premier and planning commissioner, to 28 December Sejm session -- recorded]

[Text] The increase in the population's income envisaged this year under the 3-year plan was expected to be about 16 percent, while in reality it is reaching 19 to 20 percent. However, the faster-than-planned increase in supplies to the market and other moves that serve to soak up part of the population's purchasing power have made it possible to maintain price increases within the planned limits in 1984, which is roughly 15 percent.

A further reduction in the inflation rate is envisaged next year. This calls first and foremost for the planned proportional between the increase in the population's wages and other financial incomes and the increases in production and supply of goods to the market be adhered to. It is assumed that the tempo of wage and other income increases will be reduced by approximately a third in 1985. The government intends to continue to pursue a policy of controlling price rises, limiting them to 12 or 13 percent in 1985, part of which will represent the so-called knock-on effort of this year's increases. There will be only a 9 percent increase in 1985. With this goal in mind, the ban on increases of negotiated prices will be maintained, with the exception of instances over which an enterprise has no control of the increase of prices of the materials and resources it uses. But even in these cases, price increases of more than 10 percent will not be permitted.

As announced, next year's price increases will affect certain foodstuffs. The scale of these rises, and the ways in which they are to be recompensated in part will be determined once public discussion has been held on the proposed variants the government intends to announce at the beginning of January. It is planned to link the changes in food prices with a partial lifting of rationing. The degree to which rationing is lifted will depend on the scale of the price rises. The results of analyzes indicate the possibility of lifting the rationing of cereal products. Apart from depending on the appropriate price changes, the lifting of rationing in the sale of fats is linked with the need to make additional imports of several tens of millions of dollars. The possibility of lifting the rationed sale of sugar is also linked to the hard currency costs, because of the need to reduce sugar exports and to increase meat imports to eliminate the interchangeable sale of sugar for meat ration coupons which is currently taking place. One also has to bear in mind that the production of sugar from this year's campaign will be approximately 200,000 metric tons less than the previous year. The government will forward relevant proposals on these issues for public consultation and will take a final decision on its basis.

It must be emphasized that despite the higher-than-planned price increase during the 1983-1984 period, not only was the real level of average pay and retirement pay maintained, but it was also possible to achieve a small increase in these levels. Progress was simultaneously achieved in balancing the market. Next year's plan provides for maintaining the real level of average pay and retirement pay. However, this provision does not mean, as is at times incorrectly believed, that the growth of consumption will be hampered. As is known, consumption is to increase by about 3 percent in 1985.

The implementation of next year's intentions regarding the restoration of market equilibrium depends to a decisive extent on improvements in efficiency, on lower costs incurred by the enterprise, and on halting the pressure for higher wages which may not be justified by the results of work, and on increasing other sources of income over and above the plan.

May it please the Sejm, the coal industry began the process of breathing life into the economy 3 years ago. Coal extraction grew faster than domestic consumption and exports for a considerable time, so much so that major coal stockpiles were created towards the end of last year. The general breakdown in production over the 1980-1982 period and the related decrease in demand for electric power also caused temporary surpluses in electric power stations' production capacities.

The current year brought about substantial changes in these areas. As a result, there is the possibility of difficulties occurring in the fuel and power industry. What is the cause of this?

We remember that 1979 saw the peak level of coal extraction, 201 million metric tons, and simultaneously the peak level of export, almost 42 million metric tons.

Although this record export level was obtained once again this year, coal extraction amounted to only 191 million metric tons. This means that the amount of coal that must suffice to satisfy the country's needs is some 10 million metric tons less than 5 years ago. This level has been made possible, among others, by the fact that extraction of brown coal continues to increase and that the generation of electric power stations fired by this coal also continues to increase.

Some progress, albeit far from satisfactory, has also been made in lowering demands on power resources by production processes. Nevertheless, the rapid growth in demand for power for production purposes and the even faster growth in demand by households and municipalities cause the increasing danger of shortages in fuel and power resources. The potential to counteract this threat through increasing coal extraction is limited. Technical conditions make it impossible to increase extraction in the existing coal mines. Investment processes in the coal industry swallow up large capital sums and are protracted. Due to these reasons, and given the country's present situation, it is possible merely to fully utilize the existing potential.

Nor should we reduce exports that have been restored with difficulty. In the long term, the development of the nuclear power industry, already begun with the continuing construction of a power station in Zarnowiec and with the work to design and find a suitable site for the second nuclear electric power station, will serve to resolve the country's power problems.

Soviet gas imports will also be increased in the future. Our country's participation in investment to develop extraction and the production potential in the USSR is however linked to that. Apart from investment moves, it is also essential to act resolutely on a wider scale than has so far been the case and to undertake more effective action in rationalizing power consumption. With this thought in mind, the government is preparing a special, long-term program. The prices policy ought also to serve the cause of saving fuel and power. Prices in our country are relatively low, and do not reflect the socially growing costs [as heard] of obtaining fuels and power. That is why the increases in supply prices which will take effect on 1 January 1985 ought to be yet another encouragement for enterprises to use power resources more rationally.

If progress in this area is not as rapid as it ought to be and if the shortage of fuels and power continues to grow, the government is aware that apart from the already existing limits affecting consumption of electricity, gas and liquid fuels for production purposes, it may prove necessary to introduce, as early as in 1985, similar limits on coal, heating oil and fuel oil.

Citizen deputies, problems of structural changes in the economy generate a great deal of interest. I wish to inform the esteemed chamber that the government has already adopted the provisions of the program of structural changes. Introduction of new, or dissemination of already existing, technological processes for construction or production of goods should be taking place which would ensure that the production processes make reduced demands on required power and materials. Structural changes ought to facilitate an increase in our economy's export potential and a better utilization of the domestic raw materials base.

Moves embarked on within the program's framework will be based, on as extensive a scale as possible, upon Polish scientific and technological achievements and on cooperation in this field with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The program based on these premises will be a guideline during the decisionmaking process affecting investment and also during work to determine the direction of research and concrete tasks for the scientific and technical superstructure.

We link our hopes for effectively breaking down barriers to development with science and scientific progress. That is why the government will create the necessary conditions to develop and implement research. With this purpose in mind, next year's plan already provides for more than a 30 percent increase in spending in the area of science and scientific progress. We will also increase this spending over the coming years. Irrespective of the fact that the long-term program of structural changes is still in the process of being designed, actions are already being undertaken that will result in certain changes of a structural nature taking place within the economy. In the first place, in accordance with the division of expenditure and resources, agreed on in the 3-year plan, conditions are being created for a faster development of those branches of the economy deemed of priority importance, in particular: agricultural and foodstuffs, housing construction, and health protection.

Second, within the framework of the assets earmarked for the development of these spheres, special priority undertakings have been defined. For example, in the sphere of the agricultural-foodstuffs complex, priority has been given to land improvement; supplies of water to rural areas; milk processing; storage of grain in particular, and the development of the oil-extracting industry. This should result in better adapting the processing potential to the supply of domestic agricultural raw materials, in less waste, and in better meeting of social needs.

I would like to inform the chamber that in the last few days the government has approved the program for development of the agricultural foodstuffs industry and for land improvement up to 1990. Implementation of this will strengthen the process of economic structural changes.

Third, with the idea of broadening the premises of economic modernization, the government has approved the electronics development program, and in spite of the known difficulties and limitations, has begun implementing the program. Increased investment assets and also appropriate outlays for scientific research have been earmarked for electronics development.

Fourth, economic conditions are being created for the accelerated development of small-scale industry, which should promote an improvement in supplies to the internal market; an increase in services to the population; a better use of local raw material resources and the introduction of innovative undertakings on a small scale as an essential factor for increasing management efficiency and strengthening equilibrium. All the above developments entail changes in the structure of production and development. One must, however, take into account that those changes take time and their rate depends on investment and import possibilities. These, as we know, are limited. They will grow as the economy develops, as the national income increases, and freedom of maneuver in the investment sphere is regained.

May it please the house: knowing the targets and tasks of the central annual plan for next year, one can make a preliminary assessment of the results of implementing the entire 3-year plan, which it is possible to achieve. The final verdict on them will be made by the active state enterprise and cooperative work forces, by discipline in implementing the plan. When formulating the plan and the instruments of its implementation, much was done to increase that activeness and to improve the development proportions in accordance with the decisions of the 3-year plan.

The course of the discussion at the 18th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the resolution it passed ensure that all forces will be mobilized and that possibilities and opportunities for successfully implementing next year's plan will be grasped. Together with management results of 1983-84, this creates the bases for formulating the thesis on the possibility of achieving the fundamental goals of the 3-year plan and, in many sectors, even of achieving better results than were assumed by the National Socioeconomic Plan (NSEP) for 1983-85.

Results, particularly in the rate of economic growth, can be even more successful. According to present prognoses, the planned national income can be exceeded 3 to 5 percent. Better results than the central annual plan assumed can be achieved by industry and agriculture.

Full implementation of the NSEP tasks is taking shape in the majority of industrial branches. It is expected that the production plan will be exceeded particularly in the mineral, light, food, and electrical engineering industries. In agriculture, animal production will probably be at the level accepted in the NSEP, but plant production may be some 3-4 percent higher. An important task of economic policy is to maintain the proportions assumed in the plan and the priorities in the sphere of division of the national income.

In accordance with the 3-year plan, the envisaged growth rate of the national income to be distributed will be lower than the growth of the national income generated and will also exceed the plan's assumptions by 3-4 percent. The above-plan growth in national income will make it possible to exceed the assumptions of the 3-year plan in both the consumption and investment outlays spheres. In the foreign trade sphere, the implementation of the 3-year plan is taking a different shape in the two payment areas. The planned amount of turnover with the socialist countries will be exceeded on both the import and export side. However, it is assessed that turnover with the capitalist countries will be approximately 12 percent below the NSEP figures. The failure to implement exports naturally limits import possibilities, with all the negative consequences of that for production, market supplies, and investment processes.

There is evident progress in restoring money-market equilibrium. However, it is being carried out with a more rapid inflation rate than assumed in the NSEP. In the plan, an increase in the population's money income over a 3-year period of 45-50 percent was assumed with price increases of 37-44 percent. In reality, the money income of the population will grow by approximately 75 percent and price increases will amount to roughly 57 percent. The departures from the plan are therefore considerable. However, assessing them from the point of view of the population's material situation, it has to be stressed that the increase in income, including wages and old-age and disability pensions, is and will be quicker than the increase in retail prices during the whole 3-year period. Thus, the 3-year plan's fundamental social goal, to halt the drop in the living standard and create conditions for its improvement, has been achieved.

With regard to the social services, especially the increase of their material base, we note constant progress in the entire period since (?1980). One must indicate here that the present 5-year period is characterized by a special demographic situation. There is a high birthrate and the share of people of pre- and post-production age is growing strongly. These are people who make the most intensive use of the social services, particularly the health services and education.

The NSEP takes this situation into account and for that reason contains very limited tasks in the sphere of extending the social services' material base, especially in schools, hospitals, and health centers. The rate of those tasks' implementation, although high, does not guarantee full realization of the NSEP's assumptions. However, in the present difficult conditions, what we do achieve is an enormous step forward. For example, approximately 24,000 hospitals beds will be commissioned in the current 5-year period whereas only roughly 16,000 were commissioned during the 5-year period from 1976-1980.

A great effort has been made to increase book production. It will amount to approximately 615 million copies from 1983 to 1985. It is shaping up within the limits anticipated in the NSEP. When stressing the progress achieved in the implementation of the 3-year plan, one should not forget that it represents, to a large extent, a making good of the losses sustained in the 1979-82 period. If one assumes that the tasks of next year's plan are completely fulfilled, the produced national income will still be 10 percent lower in 1985 than it was in 1979, while the national income to be apportioned will be 14 percent lower. This means that we are still considerably short of making up the lost ground. The disparity is all the greater if one bears in mind the population of Poland will rise by about 2 million during this period. It also cannot be overlooked that while we have been losing ground all the other socialist countries have been developing. If, in 1978, Poland occupied the third or fourth position among these countries in per capita national income, it presently finds itself bringing up the rear despite the achievements of the last 2 years. One has to remember this when considering the possibilities of satisfying social needs, when one makes comparisons between the developmental possibilities and living standards of Polish citizens and the citizens of other countries. One also has to assess the tasks that face us within this context.

PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON 1985 CELEBRATIONS

AU021328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Resolution adopted by the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 22 December: "Concerning the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism and the 40th Anniversary of the Return to the Motherland of the Western and Northern Territories"]

[Text] In 1985, our country and all the forces of peace and peaceful coexistence will celebrate the historic anniversary of the victory over fascism and the return of the northern and western territories to the motherland. The 9th of May, 1945 has gone down in history as a day of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender. The result of the victory over Hitlerism was a new territorial and political shape for Europe, a new step in the creation of just relations between people and nations.

World War II was the greatest and cruelest bloody cataclysm. It extinguished over 55 million human lives. The Polish nation also paid an enormous price. Over 6 million citizens of our country fell victim to the horrendous atrocity. Almost 40 percent of Poland's national assets were destroyed. Every generation of Poles and everyone with good will understands the significance of these figures.

For us, the defeat of fascism opened up the possibility of a profound, lasting, and positive change in the national existence. The Polish nation emerged victorious from World War II. It passed its historic test with distinction. From these historical experiences it has drawn all the right conclusions, including the most important one -- that there is an organic connection between national independence and security on the one hand and social liberation and socialist thinking and practice on the other.

The war, commenced by the Third Reich's attack on isolated Poland, was continued with the aim of making Prussian militarism dominate the world. It was the result of the short-sighted indifference of England and France toward the aggressive Hitlerite activities during the long period prior to 1 September, 1939.

The breakthrough in World War II came when the Hitlerite armies were broken up near Moscow, followed by the Soviet Army's great victory at Stalingrad. This battle was the turning point of World War II from a military, political, and moral point of view. It confirmed that the Soviet Union was a decisive force capable of overpowering and destroying the Hitlerite military machine.

The Polish nation made a great and honorable contribution to the victory over fascism. Polish military formations fought on all fronts. The battle with the invader was fought all over the country.

The heroic defense of 1939; the battles of Narvik and Tobruk; the Battle of Britain; and participation in the liberation of Italy, France, Belgium, and Holland have been permanently recorded in the annals of Polish warfare.

We recall with honor the battles fought by the People's Army, Peasant Batallions, and Home Army; the thousands of acts of sabotage against the occupier's military machines; and the participation of Poles in the resistance movements of occupied countries.

Armed forces of the people set up by Polish patriots inside the Soviet Union fought the Eastern Front, which decided the outcome of the war. Marching side by side with the Soviet Army, which left 600,000 graves in Poland alone while bearing the main burden of the war, these forces brought the fatherland the much-desired liberty. Their war effort, commenced at Lenino, was singled out by the victorious battles for Warsaw, the northern sea wall, Kolobrzeg, Gdansk, Gdynia, Bautzen, Mielnik, and Prague. The participation of our people's army in the storming of Berlin crowned the nation's heroic effort.

These fact confirmed the historic correctness of the programmatic line of the Polish Workers Party [PPR] and that of the entire Polish left wing and all the democratic forces, who combined national liberation and social liberation into one task and based independence on a permanent Polish-Soviet alliance.

Poland was reborn as an independent state in a new, people's political shape and inside just and inviolable borders. The ancient territories of the Piast dynasty joined the motherland forever. The pioneer-like husbanding of these territories is one of the greatest achievements in Poland's 1,000-year history. Our return to these territories has become a foundation of the modern political and territorial system and a lasting factor of peaceful stabilization and of a balance of forces in Europe.

The victory over fascism opened up lasting peace, confidence, and cooperation between nations, which suited their general expectations. These hopes have been fulfilled to a major degree. Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in its history.

During this period, Europe and the world have faced great danger on more than one occasion, through the fault of the imperialist states. Attempts have been made and are still being made to push mankind to the brink of a new armed conflict. From the very beginning, Western states that belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition have harbored forces that reject the principles of peaceful international coexistence and resort to aggressive and adventurist methods in the class struggle with socialism.

There have been and still are attempts to revise the Yalta and Potsdam treaties. Despite the resolution that Germany may never again be a cradle of war, the demilitarization process has been sabotaged in the western zones of occupation pan-Germanic chauvinism supported and the FRG included in the Atlantic pact formed in 1949.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states viewed it as necessary to set up the defensive Warsaw Pact in 1955 to protect their own security and out of concern for peace in Europe. The past 30 years have fully confirmed the correctness of this step, which was dictated by the need to combine political and military efforts in the face of the threat to peace and socialism.

The treaty which carried the name of our capital has fundamental significance for the consolidation of our fatherland's sovereignty and security. It reflects the national need to link the inviolability of Polish borders with steadfast international alliances. On our part, we are making an honorable contribution to the unity, energy, and strength of the socialist political-defensive coalition. Making Poland strong within this coalition is one of the prime aims of the party, the allied political parties, and all social forces that follow the policy of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the return of the regained territories to the motherland will oblige us to carefully consider and constantly realize the meaning of these most important issues concerning the national existence and to confirm our patriotic responsibility for them.

We pay homage to those who died on all the fronts of World War II and to the combatants belonging to the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. We give them one measure of glory because there is only one measure for the blood that was spilled for the fatherland.

The weight and importance of great anniversaries require that we make the celebrations really widespread and national, and that we include the conclusions stemming from these anniversaries in the program of historic citizens education.

This requires in particular:

-- that the Polish nation's struggle on all the front of World War II be revealed and the lies surrounding the origins and course of this struggle and surrounding postwar history be exposed;

-- that the unchanging principles of Polish foreign and defense policy, which suit our nation's most vital interests, be recalled to mind;

-- that Polish society's patriotic and internationalist attitudes be strengthened and combined with our liberational and revolutionary traditions;

-- that knowledge of the importance of the inclusion of the western and northern territories in the motherland be propagated, the work of the pioneers and the party's organizational role recalled, the general will of the nation displayed, and all attempts to question our borders opposed;

-- that the need to strengthen in particular the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries in the face of the danger posed by the aggressive politics of American imperialism and West German revisionism be illuminated.

On the basis of the above most important facts for our nation, we are establishing a process of accord between all constructive and responsible social forces inside the broad Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth forum.

The PZPR Central Committee asks all Poles to honorably celebrate these anniversaries, strengthen the state, and act for the sake of economic development, confirming in this way their desire to consolidate the fruits of the victory over fascism, defend peace, and annihilate the forces that are imposing a policy of confrontation, armaments, and restrictions on the world.

Calling on the entire party to involve itself in the celebrations, we are counting on energetic participation by members of the fraternal political parties, trade unions, youth unions, social organizations and associations, and all the forces centered on the defense and perpetuation of socialist Poland's supreme goals.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

AFP: SOLIDARITY LEADER FACES SUIT OVER UNION FUNDS

NC040936 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 3 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity union leader Jozef Pinior, who has been refused work since being freed from jail last July, is being sued by the state for 80 million zlotys in Solidarity funds he salvaged before the union's assets were confiscated in October 1982.

Mr. Pinior, 29, will appear on Monday before a military court in Wroclaw, he said in a telephone interview with AFP.

He said he was acting "fully within (his) rights" when he withdrew the money, which represented $2.29 million at the time, from Solidarity headquarters. He said he did not intend to tell the court how he used the money "because only Solidarity organs have the right to know what I did with it".

Mr. Pinior, who was a leader of Solidarity in Wroclaw during the union's legal existence, went underground after martial law was proclaimed in December 1981.

He told AFP he took the money as a precaution to finance clandestine operations if Solidarity came to be dissolved. He said he invested part of the cash in a farm whose profits were shared by underground militants.

Lech Walesa, the former president of Solidarity, said last year that Mr. Pinior had obeyed an (?order) from the Solidarity leadership to put assets in safekeeping if the union were threatened with dissolution.

OPZZ ACTIVISTS MEET GDANSK SHIPYARD MANAGEMENT

LD032001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] A group of activists of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], headed by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz and Deputy Chairman Romuald Sosnowski, visited Gdansk. The visit to Gdansk shipyard was preceded by the laying of a wreath at the monument to the shipyard workers who were killed there.

Next, the OPZZ activists met with the shipyard management and visited some production departments and ships which are under construction. A meeting with the factory board of trade union of Gdansk shipyard workers and a union meeting in the department for processing and prefabrication of ship hulls followed. During both meetings current and program issues of the trade union movement in Poland were discussed. Alfred Miodowicz emphasized that the visit to Gdansk shipyard, the first by the central trade union activists since the setting-up of the OPZZ, is directly connected with the program line in which the OPZZ declared its willingness to fully implement the social agreements of 1980.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES NON-CATHOLIC CHURCH LEADERS

AU311659 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 27 December at the Office of the Council of Ministers there was a traditional annual meeting of heads of non-Catholic churches and religious denominations. Senior members of the Polish ecumenical movement also took part in the meeting. The host was Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Welcoming the participants, Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski expressed to them in warm words -- also on behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski -- his respect and recognition for their unchanging patriotic attitude and for their real understanding, not just a verbal one, for the supreme interests of the socialist state. One cannot fail to observe, he said, the constructive role played this year by the churches and religious denominations represented by you in breaking Poland's isolation on the international arena. I also wish to recall your fruitful effort and energy for the sake of a positive solution to the various problems of our daily life. This is also the kind of attitude you are nurturing among believers, showing that the constitutional political principles of socialist Poland can be observed without violating your own world outlook and believers' consciences.

The deputy premier spoke at length about the factors influencing our country's sociopolitical situation today and which will no doubt continue to do so in the new year.

Three difficult years have passed. Poland is already different than it was before August 1980, but also different from what it was before December 1981. We are implementing our program of struggle and accord consistently, which is weakening the adversaries of socialism. We wish to act together -- and we are doing so in practice -- with everyone who wishes to work for his country sincerely and honestly. But we will not hold a dialogue with those who rejected this dialogue cynically and deliberately when it was proposed to them, pushing the country toward the abyss. The year 1984 has shown once again, M. Rakowski stressed, that the line of struggle and accord adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and forming the backbone of our policy is fully proven and will continue to be proven. Polish society is dominated by a desire for domestic peace, order, and stabilization. The policy that has been followed since 13 December 1981 has proven to be the only feasible policy. We enter 1985 with this conviction.

TANJUG ON CHERNENKO'S VIEWS ON COMMUNIST PROGRESS

LD040939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0029 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, January 4 (TANJUG) -- Is the Soviet Union putting off communism for a distant future.

The "heritcal question" has been put and answered in the negative by Soviet party leader Konstantin Chernenko.

Chernenko stressed that the progress towards communism was not slackening and communism was not being put off in the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the progress is to be accelerated, but the road to communism must from now on be built "without a shadow of utopia", Chernenko said.

The Soviet party leader, making the statement in the context of the adoption of a new Soviet party programme, underlined the necessity of proceeding from "realistic appraisals of both the accomplished achievements and unsolved problems" in drawing up the programme.

The new Soviet party programme, the fourth since the first was adopted, in 1903, is still veiled in secrecy and its content unkown.

The programme is to be adopted at the next 27th Soviet party congress, whose date has yet to be set. However, the congress is expected to be held in early 1926, which means that the draft party programme could be put to an intra-partydiscussion in mid-1985.

Although the content of the new party programme is not yet known, it is clear from many statements and press articles that it will employ the scientific terms "communism", "socialism" and others with a greater degree of realism and objectivity.

It is certain that the new party programme will introduce a fundamental correction in relation to the existing programme, adopted at the 22nd party congress in 1961 -- during the Khrushchev period.

Under the 1961 document, the Soviet Union was to build a communist society in two phases. In the first phase, from 1961-1970, it was to build the material-technical basis of communism and surpass the U.S. in terms of production. In the second phase, from 1971-1980, the communist society was basically to have been attained and a series of food products and services provided free of charge.

Thus, Konstantin Chernenko's statement about the need for "realistic appraisals" and the introduction of a new party programme "without a shadow of utopia" is certainly be taken as a criticism of the existing Soviet party programme.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW CONSTRUCTION PROJECT -- Titograd, Jan 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav builders will soon start construction of a new 350,000-square metre exhibition centre in Moscow. The 44-million dollar contract was signed by the Titograd Enterprise of Titograd, the CRNA GORA firm of Niksic and Prvoborac of Hercegnovi (all in the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro) with the Soviet Sovuzneshstroyimport organization. The construction of the new Soviet fairground is expected to be completed within 30 months. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]